

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph at page 12, paragraph [0026], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0026] In the constitution described in this embodiment, a gain of the TIA, that is, a gain of the pre-amplifying unit is controlled based on feedback resistance control of the feedback resistor driving unit. However, the present invention is not limited to this constitution. Any constitution is included in the present invention as long as, for example, it is possible to control a gain of the pre-amplifying unit based on a result of comparison between an output of the average detecting unit and the predetermined reference voltage.

Please replace the paragraph at page 12, paragraph [0027], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0027] Second embodiment

Fig. 4 is a block diagram of a constitution of an optical receiver according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The regenerating unit 3 of the optical receiver shown in the figure includes a discriminating circuit 21 that outputs a positive phase output and a negative phase output instead of the discriminating circuit [[21]] 18 according to the first embodiment. The regenerating unit 3 further includes a comparing circuit 22 serving as a second comparing circuit that generates a differential voltage between both the phase outputs of the discriminating circuit 21, a sample-and-hold (S/H) circuit 23 that decides, based on a signal level of a control signal 24, whether an output (the differential voltage) of the comparing circuit 22 should be held or outputted to a circuit at the next stage, and an offset adjusting circuit 25 that outputs an offset adjusting signal generated based on an output of the S/H circuit 23 to the ATC unit 7. The ATC unit 7 further includes a buffer unit [[12]] 26 that is connected to an output side of the average detecting unit 19 in the constitution of the first

embodiment and to which the output (the offset adjusting signal) of the offset adjusting circuit 25 is inputted. An output of the buffer unit 26 is inputted to the discriminating circuit 21. The other components of the optical receiver are identical with or equivalent to those in the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1. The components are denoted by the identical reference numerals. Explanations of the components are omitted. In the following explanation, operations different from those in the first embodiment are mainly explained.

Please replace the paragraph at page 14, paragraph [0029], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0029] As explained above, according to the second embodiment, an offset component included in an output of the second average detecting circuit is controlled based on an output of the sample-and-hold circuit that holds or transmits a comparative output obtained by comparing respective differential outputs of the discriminating circuit. Thus, feedback control for reducing a voltage difference between differential outputs of the discriminating circuit to nearly zero is performed. It is possible to reduce sensitivity fluctuation of the optical receiver itself.

Please replace the paragraph at page 14, paragraph [0030], with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0030] Third embodiment

Fig. 5 is a diagram for explaining an operation of an optical receiver according to a third embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. [[4]] 5, (a) is a burst signal having a light signal waveform in which a transient response occurs; and (b) is respective outputs of the optical receiver. A solid line section indicates, for example, a positive phase output of the discriminating circuit 21. A broken line section indicates, for example, a negative phase

output of the discriminating circuit 21. A part indicated by (c) is an example of a control signal waveform of the control signal 24 inputted to the S/H circuit 23.

Please cancel the original Abstract at page 20, lines 1-24 in its entirety and insert therefor the following replacement Abstract on a separate sheet as follows: